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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/671,555	KUKKAL, PUNEET	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Rachna Singh	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 October 2005* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *28-56* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *28-56* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 10/19/05.A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/19/05 has been entered.

2. Claims 28-55 are pending in the case. Claims 28 and 43 are independent claims.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 29 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 28 and 30-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over W3C, "Implementing HTML Frames", March 1997 in view of LaStrange et al., US Patent 5,784,058, 8/3/99 (Filed parent application on 5/28/96).

In reference to claim 28, W3C's Implementing HTML Frames teaches that frames divide a browser window into two or more document windows, each displaying a different document. Frames are capable of being static or live (multimedia, icons, etc). As a user navigates a site in "live" frames, the contents of the static frames remain fixed, even though the adjoining frames redraw. See page 2. Framesets provide a persistent navigation. For example, a navigation area may be an unchanging page in the left side of the screen which loads new content into the main area. Similarly, the left side of the screen may remain unchanged while the user navigates from page to page on the right side (compare to ***"receiving a third request operative to navigate the browser away from displaying the first and second data and replace display of the first and second data with display of new data in the information browser; wherein the first data persists in the single information browser region after said receiving third request.;"***).

W3C does not teach that the data comes from two different host systems or the selective ignoring of attempts to navigate the browser away from the displaying of the first data; however, LaStrange does. LaStrange teaches a system in which documents are downloaded from the network and displayed in a separate window of the display. LaStrange's system can receive the first and second request from two different host systems (compare to ***"displaying first and second data in at least one display region of the information browser"***). LaStrange discloses user-controllable persistent browser display pages. A first page for display is selected as to whether or not it is to persist on the display after a second page for display is selected by the browser. If the first page is to persist, a new window is opened in the browser for the second page thus

displaying the first and second data simultaneously. See column 1, lines 41-55. LaStrange also teaches a means of using a pushpin to indicate a "sticky page feature" that indicates that the page is not to be replaced and opens a second browser window. See columns 4-6. Compare to ***"configuring the information browser to selectively update the display region responsive to requests to navigate the information browser away from displaying the first and second data, said request receiving the request to navigate the browser away from displaying the first and second data and display new data in the display region; and responsive to the request, persistently displaying the first data and replacing displaying the second data with displaying the new data;"***. Both W3C frames and LaStrange teach that the first page of information in the first browser window is either selected to "persist" on a display after a second page for display is selected or to open the page. See columns 1-2 of LaStrange. Thus even if a page is "operative to replace" the information, the selection of a page to persist in a computer display device overrides that request. See columns 1-2 of LaStrange and rejections above. It was well known in the art at the time of the invention to utilize frames for displaying information in different windows for the purpose of maintaining persistency within the same browser as taught by W3C thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the use of frames to incorporate information from two different host systems as taught by LaStrange since both LaStrange and W3C frames are concerned with maintaining persistency in navigation which prevents the information from being overridden and further because it was desirable at the time of the invention to display information in different regions of a browser while maintaining persistency.

In reference to claim 30, frames can be utilized as a means for providing a navigation interface. For example, the static frame can provide an interactive frame in which a table of content with links displays results of the navigation in another frame. See page 2.

In reference to claim 31, it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to have a browser where the user interface comprised a history button and a search button. See pages 1-2. Both history and search buttons constitute non-link based navigation.

In reference to claim 32, frames are capable of displaying different data sets in different windows within the browser. Upon traversal of one window, the first data can then be viewed with the request for new data.

In reference to claim 33, HTML frames allow different webpages to be represented in various frames. The purpose of frames is to divide a browser window to display different documents or different parts of the same document.

In reference to claim 34, LaStrange discloses a method where a computer device has an information browser having both local and remote resources. The data processing system places a plurality of web pages for access over the network by remote client stations. However, the webpages may also be static webpages already on the client. See figure 1 and column 3, lines 14-35. It would have been obvious to combine LaStrange's method of having both local and remote resources with frames since both are concerned with providing persistency in navigation and reasons stated above in claim 28.

In reference to claim 35, frames provide the user with an interface in which persistent data is displayed in one window and non-persistent data is displayed in another window. See pages 1-2 of W3C.

In reference to claims 36 and 49, LaStrange discloses a system in which the information browser consists of a user-interface where the user can determine whether or not to generate the first request. See column 5, lines 57-67. It would have been obvious to combine LaStrange with Frames since both are concerned with providing persistency in navigation.

In reference to claims 37 and 50, it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made for an information browser to persistently display a browser history, search utility, and a browser configuration utility. Internet Explorer 4.0 released in April 1997 is an example. See http://www.microsoft.com/ie/ie40/features/main.htm and http://www.blooberry.com/indexdot/history/ie.htm.

In reference to claims 38 and 51, LaStrange discloses a method including user controllable symbols which determine whether the second request for data should be displayed. See column 6, lines 18-24. It would have been obvious to combine LaStrange with Frames since both are concerned with providing persistency in navigation.

In reference to claims 39 and 52, LaStrange discloses a method in which the user determines whether a webpage should be displayed persistently or not in an information browser. See column 6, lines 18-24. It would have been obvious to combine LaStrange with Frames since both are concerned with providing persistency in navigation.

In reference to claim 40, LaStrange discloses a method in which the information browser executes programming instructions in regards to the method described. See column 1, lines 55-60. It would have been obvious to combine LaStrange with Frames since both are concerned with providing persistency in navigation.

In reference to claim 41, it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to have a browser where the user interface comprised a forward button, backward button, a history button, and a search button. Internet Explorer 4.0 is an example of this released in 1997. See http://www.microsoft.com/ie/ie40/features/main.htm and http://www.blooberry.com/indexdot/history/ie.htm. As per amended portion of claim 41 "third request is received responsive to an activation" of those buttons, there is no reason why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would be limited to requesting those features in a third request for information.

In reference to claim 42, LaStrange discloses a method in which the information browser executes programming instructions in regards to the method described. See column 1, lines 55-60. It would have been obvious to combine LaStrange with Frames since both are concerned with providing persistency in navigation.

In reference to claim 43, W3C's Implementing HTML Frames teaches that frames divide a browser window into two or more document windows, each displaying a different document. Frames are capable of being static or live (multimedia, icons, etc). As a user navigates a site in "live" frames, the contents of the static frames remain fixed, even though the adjoining frames redraw. See page 2. Framesets provide a persistent navigation. For example, a navigation area may be an unchanging page in the left side of the screen which loads new content into the main area. Similarly, the left

side of the screen may remain unchanged while the user navigates from page to page on the right side (compare to ***"wherein persistence comprises continuing to display said first data after the information browser is directed to display new data to replace the first data."***).

LaStrange teaches a system in which documents are downloaded from the network and displayed in a separate window of the display. LaStrange's system can receive the first and second request from two different host systems (compare to "***receiving a first request identifying first data on a first host system; receiving a second request identifying second resource to which to navigate the information browser"***). LaStrange discloses user-controllable persistent browser display pages. A first page for display is selected as to whether or not it is to persist on the display after a second page for display is selected by the browser. If the first page is to persist, a new window is opened in the browser for the second page thus displaying the first and second data simultaneously. See column 1, lines 41-55. Compare to ***"configuring the information browser to persistently display the first resource in the information browser responsive to receiving the first request; wherein said persistence comprises continuing to display the first resource in the information browser after the information browser receives the second request".*** Both W3C frames and LaStrange teach that the first page of information in the first browser window is either selected to "persist" on a display after a second page for display is selected or to open the page. See columns 1-2 of LaStrange. Thus even if a page is "operative to replace" the information, the selection of a page to persist in a computer display device overrides that request. See columns 1-2 of LaStrange and rejections above. It was well known in

the art at the time of the invention to utilize frames for displaying information in different windows for the purpose of maintaining persistency within the same browser as taught by W3C. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the use of frames to incorporate information from two different host systems as taught by LaStrange since both LaStrange and W3C frames are concerned with maintaining persistency in navigation which prevents the information from being overridden.

In reference to claim 44, W3C teaches that framesets can be used as a means of maintaining fixed information in one window (compare to ***"providing persistency control in the information browser, the persistency control configured to . . .within the information browser***". See page 2. LaStrange teaches a means in which the data is flagged as to whether it should be persistent or not. See column 4, lines 52-7 and column 5, lines 1-35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art combine the flagging of data that is deemed to be persistent as taught by LaStrange with persistency control as indicated by the use of frames since both LaStrange and frames are concerned with providing persistency in navigation.

In reference to claim 45, upon receiving a request for a third resource, a frame is capable of displaying a third data with the persistent display of the first data within a browser. See page 2 of W3C.

In reference to claim 46, W3C teaches that a request can correspond to navigation of the information browser. For instance, a user can browse from one webpage to another. See pages 1-2.

In reference to claim 47, HTML frames allow different webpages to be represented in various frames. The purpose of frames is to divide a browser window to display different documents or different parts of the same document. Thus receiving a request for a first or second webpage would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

In reference to claim 48, HTML frames provide the user with a browser interface in which persistent data is displayed in one window and non-persistent data is displayed in another window. The user can access the browser via an interface. See pages 1-2 of W3C.

In reference to claim 53, LaStrange discloses a computer storage medium containing a computer program of instructions for carrying out the steps of persistency control associated with the first and second data. See column 1, lines 41-60.

Claim 54 rejected under the same rationale used in claim 53 above.

In reference to claim 55, W3C's Implementing HTML Frames teaches that frames divide a browser window into two or more document windows, each displaying a different document. Frames are capable of being static or live (multimedia, icons, etc). As a user navigates a site in "live" frames, the contents of the static frames remain fixed, even though the adjoining frames redraw. See page 2. Framesets provide a persistent navigation. For example, a navigation area may be an unchanging page in the left side of the screen which loads new content into the main area. Similarly, the left side of the screen may remain unchanged while the user navigates from page to page on the right side.

In reference to claim 56, as a user navigates a site in "live" frames, the contents of the static frames remain fixed, even though the adjoining frames redraw. See page 2. Framesets provide a persistent navigation. For example, a navigation area may be an unchanging page in the left side of the screen which loads new content into the main area. Similarly, the left side of the screen may remain unchanged while the user navigates from page to page on the right side

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments and amendments filed 10/19/05 have been considered.

Claim 29 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claim 29 now recites the term "installing a persistency control" and is interpreted as the persistency control logic provided by an "augmented browser control" as shown in figure 2 and discussed on page 10, lines 11-16.

Claim 29 now recites the term "installing" whereas claim 44 recites "providing". Providing persistency control is possible without installing a control within the browser. Specifically, with regards to claim 44, W3C teaches that framesets can be used as a means of maintaining fixed information in one window (compare to ***"providing persistency control in the information browser, the persistency control configured to . . .within the information browser***". See page 2. LaStrange teaches a means in which the data is flagged as to whether it should be persistent or not. See column 4, lines 52-7 and column 5, lines 1-35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art combine the flagging of data that is deemed to be persistent as

taught by LaStrange with persistency control as indicated by the use of frames since both LaStrange and frames are concerned with providing persistency in navigation.

Applicant argues with respect to claim 28, there is nothing about frames that actively prevents the information browser from being directed to load new data such as a new web page unrelated to a currently displayed web page with frames. Examiner respectfully disagrees because W3C teaches that frames divide a browser window into two or more document windows, each displaying a different document. Frames are capable of being static or live (multimedia, icons, etc). As a user navigates a site in "live" frames, the contents of the static frames remain fixed, even though the adjoining frames redraw. See page 2. Framesets provide a persistent navigation. For example, a navigation area may be an unchanging page in the left side of the screen which loads new content into the main area. Similarly, the left side of the screen may remain unchanged while the user navigates from page to page on the right side. Moreover, the LaStrange's teaches user-controllable persistent browser display pages. A first page for display is selected as to whether or not it is to persist on the display after a second page for display is selected by the browser. If the first page is to persist, a new window is opened in the browser for the second page thus displaying the first and second data simultaneously. See column 1, lines 41-55. LaStrange also teaches a means of using a pushpin to indicate a "sticky page feature" that indicates that the page is not to be replaced and opens a second browser window. See columns 4-6.

In view of the comments and rejections above, Examiner's position is maintained.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh at 571-272-4099. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4090. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS
01/04/06

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